New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Nebraska Contested Election Case.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 27.

The Nebraska contested election case was postponed to await the return of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, who will represent the minority of the Committee. The majority, it will be recollected, recently reported against the sitting Member, Hiram P. Bennett, as a delegate from Nebraska Territory. There is a point involved in this case which may give rise to considerable debate, namely, whether squatters on Indian lands are entitled to the right of suffrage. The Committee do not deny there were squatters on those lands, but argue that "they were inhabitants of the Territory, and for aught that appears, they were citizens of the United States." Meeting this position to the Government, they very coolly and flat-footedly deny their rights as voters by the proclamation of a tyrant!!!

Fresh Revolutionary Outbreak.

SEIZURE OF TABASCO—CONFISCATION OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY—ATTEMPT TO BRIBE COMMODORE ——.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, April 26.

By the arrival of the steamer *Texas* we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 23d and Mexico to the 19th of April. The country was in a more peaceful state, and communication between the capital and other places was uninterrupted. TABASCO had escaped in disguise on board the English war ship *Penelope*, having reached Vera Cruz disguised as a drayman. The church property had been finally seized by the military, the Bishop having refused to surrender it up. It is said that he had previously offered COMONFORT $600,000 to have the decree of confiscation revoked.

The Waltham Forgeries.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 26.

The name of the person who disappeared from Waltham, a few days since, after committing forgeries to the amount of $20,000, is RUSSELL P. DAVIS, who was principal of the extensive Iron foundry *in that town. The persons whose names he* forged are residents of this vicinity, except *one New-York firm, whose signature is used* to the extent of $5,000. Before leaving DAVIS *borrowed money in sums of* $1,500 *to* $500 *from his* neighbors. His total liabilities are about $150,000. He had filled large contracts for gas works in Rondout and Jersey City. He is very respectably connected, and was a Deacon of the Baptist Church in Waltham.

News from Kansas.

MORE DISTURBANCES—SHERIFF JONES SHOT.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 26.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated the 22d inst., says that Sheriff Jones attempted to arrest a man connected with the late difficulties, but was resisted by three hundred men, when Governor SHANNON ordered out the military.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 26.

A dispatch from Kansas City to the *Republican* says, that the United States troops made several arrests yesterday, and that Sheriff Jones, while guarding the prisoners, was shot. We have no further particulars.

Erie Mass Removed.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 26.

A dispatch received from Erie says that a mob destroyed yesterday the *Constitutional* office in that city, in consequence of that paper advocating the Railroad interests, and that they threatened to damage the property of the Railroad Company.

Sale of a Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 25.

The Maysville and Lexington Railroad, with all its appendages, was sold at Lexington yesterday for $301,000. The purchaser was Mr. TYLER, as agent for the first mortgage bond-holders.

Navigation on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Saturday, April 26.

Our harbor is clear of ice. The steamers *Moira* from the Bay of Quinte, and the *St. Nicholas* from Toronto, arrived here this morning with full freights.

The Mississippi River Crossed by the Iron Horse—Iowa and Illinois connected by Railroad—Great Rejoicing.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Press*, writing from Davenport, Iowa, says that on the 23d the first locomotive and train crossed the Mississippi River at Rock Island. *He says:*

That such an event should have occurred without an assemblage of spectators from all quarters of the globe to witness it, is only another instance of the mighty progress which has been made within the last fifty years in the science of bridge building. As we approached Rock Island there were rumors afloat that we would cross to Iowa on the bridge. "Cross the Mississippi on a bridge!" cried an incredulous looking gentleman. "Go a bridge!" simpered a female voice from a young lady in the party. "I'm bound for Council Bluffs, I am, Pa, if he thought the Mississippi was a great river, larger than the Hudson."

So silently has this work progressed that, while half the world has been asleep, genius has been spanning the mightiest river on the globe, and connecting two as magnificent sections of territory as the sun ever shone upon.

Swiftly we sped along the iron track.—Rock Island appeared in sight—the whistle sounded, and the Conductor cried out: "Passengers for Iowa keep their seats." There was a pause—a hush, as it were, preparatory to the forecasts of a tornado. The cars moved on—the bridge was reached.—"We're on the bridge—see the mighty Mississippi rolling beneath!"—and all eyes were fastened on the mighty parapets of the magnificent bridge, over which we glided in solemn silence. A few minutes and the suspended breath let loose—"We're over!" was the cry; "we have crossed the Mississippi in a railroad car." "This is glory enough for one day," said a passenger, as he hustled his carpet-bag and himself out of the cars. We followed, to view the mighty structure.

The bridge was built for the Railroad Bridge Company, of which ERASTUS CORNING, Esq., is President and Chief Engineer, and N. B. JUNE, Esq., Secretary.

The bridge connected the Chicago and Rock Island and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroads, of which Mr. FARNAM and Gen. JOHN A. DIX are the respective Presidents, and JOHN F. TRACY, Esq., and JOHN E. HENRY, Esq., are the respective Secretaries.

There are two bridges, the "Slough Bridge," which crosses from Illinois to the island over a channel which the Mississippi has made on the east side of the island, and the "Main Bridge," which extends from the island to the Iowa shore.

The following is a description of

THE MAIN BRIDGE.—The main bridge extends from the island to the Iowa shore of the Mississippi, and consists of five spans besides the draw. Three of these spans are on the west side of the draw, and two on the east side. The entire length of the bridge, from the island to the Iowa shore, is 1,561 feet.

The pieces are seven feet wide at the top, and thirty-five feet long. They are thirty-eight feet high from the bed of the river and they rest on solid rock. There are four arch beams to each span of the bridge. The length of the draw is 296 feet—the largest in the United States.

The Slough Bridge, as it is called, i. e.: the bridge from Illinois across the channel of the Mississippi that runs between the island and the main land—consists of three spans 150 feet each in the clear.

The appearance of the bridge, from the river, is most magnificent, while the immenseness of the structure strikes the beholder with wonder, and to witness the "iron horse rushing" over this mighty river where but a few years ago BLACK HAWK and his savage tribes were the sole possessors. Truly it is a great, a magnificent work. It is indeed "glory enough for one day."

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF OLD COINS.—While some hands were digging out a cellar in Bottetour County, Va., about four miles from Buchanan, they came upon a quantity of coin, consisting of some eight pieces, in an iron box about fourteen inches square. The coin was larger than a dollar, and the inscriptions in a language wholly unknown by any person in the vicinity. Upon digging down some sixteen inches lower, they came upon a quantity of iron implements of singular, and heretofore unseen shape. Several scientific gentlemen have examined into the matter, and have come to the conclusion that the coins, together with the various other articles/ must have been placed there at an extremely early date, and before the settlement of this country.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funeral of Young Pierce.

The funeral of young PIERCE took place last Saturday, at 3½ P. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration in Twenty-sixth street. The Church being within the cordon took place was closely crowded. The coffin, containing the body, lay in front of the chancel. It was of rich rosewood. On a silver plate was the inscription—"EDWIN M. PIERCE. Died Feb. 1, 1856, aged 17 years, 10 months, 16 days." The Episcopal funeral service was read by Rev. Mr. QUINTARD, of Memphis, Miss., aided by Rev. Mr. HALL, of West Point, N. Y. At the close of the service the coffin was raised in a hearse, and followed by a few carriages containing the immediate relatives and friends of the afflicted family, was borne to Greenwood Cemetery and deposited in a vault to remain a few days, previous to final interment.

YOUNG PIERCE, though young in years, possessed the physical and mental development of most at the stage age of manhood. He had been carefully educated for mercantile life, and, at the time of his mysterious disappearance, occupied a position of confidential clerk in his father's store. Not long since he returned from an extended tour, with his mother, over the greater part of Europe. He loved literature and music, wrote well and played skillfully on several instruments. The direct agency of his said death will, doubtless, ever remain a mystery.

A Nautical Hoax.

In a suit pending in the Superior Court, in this City, the ship *Ocean Bird* and other vessels now in port are claimed by the contending parties. On Friday last Captain GRAHAM, the claimant, on one side, in order to reduce the price of the wharfage which was accumulating on the *Ocean Bird*, removed her from the pier at which she was lying to another slip. A knowing individual, who happened to be on the pier, sought the attorney of the opposing party, and informed him that Captain GRAHAM had started off with the intention of running away with the *Ocean Bird*, and unless immediate measures were taken to stop him he would soon be beyond the Narrows and out of sight. The attorney, in a great state of excitement, ran to the United States Marshal's and informed him that Captain GRAHAM had seized the *Ocean Bird*, which was in the custody of the Marshal, and, without any clearance at the Custom House, was putting out to sea. The excitement of the attorney communicated itself to the *Marshal. Mr. HILLYAR gave his permission* for the instant pursuit of the supposed fugitive, and to that end a steamer was got in readiness, and was actually in the act of taking in fuel when the mistake of the too energetic counsel was discovered.

Personal.

Col. C. C. MAFFITT and Wm. T. DESAUSSURE, Esq., Commissioners from the City of Charleston, S. C., are now in this City examining our Public Schools, for the purpose of obtaining information and devising measures for the advancement of popular education in South Carolina. Col. MAFFITT is also a Commissioner, on the part of the State, to examine the institutions for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, with reference to the establishment of similar enterprises in that State. They visited the Normal School on Saturday morning, at the Hall of the Board of Education, and had an opportunity of seeing between 600 and 700 of our female teachers in session. They spent part of the day on Saturday at the institution for the Blind, and will visit that for the Deaf and Dumb early in the week. They stop at the Carlton House during their stay in this City, which will be prolonged another week.

City Mortality.

There were 372 deaths in the City last week, a decrease of 15 as compared with the mortality of the previous week. Among the principal causes of death were consumption 72, convulsions (infantile) 30, scarlet fever 30, croup 9, inflammation of the lungs 20, marasmus (infantile) 17, small-pox 14, and disease of the heart 8. Of the whole number of deaths nine were the result of violent causes. The nativity table gives 275 natives of the United States, England 7, France 2, Germany 25, Ireland 36, British North America 1, and Wales 1.

Sale of Washington's Cravat and Jefferson's Letters.

On Saturday, Mr. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER sold by auction, at his rooms, a number of autograph letters, chiefly of WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES MADISON, JAMES MONROE and others, in number sixteen, formerly the property of a late Chaplain of the United States Senate. One lot was a cravat worn by Gen. WASHINGTON in the war of the Revolution. This was bought by the auctioneer for $5. It presented no peculiarity, its color faded, dirty white, and in form not unlike the black stocks in ordinary use, only containing no whalebone or stiffener.

A letter from Hon. THOS. JOHNSON to Rev. Mr. HATCH, sold for $7.

A letter from GEORGE WASHINGTON to Hon. THOMAS JOHNSON, asking his acceptance of an appointment in the Supreme Judiciary of the United States, dated Philadelphia, July 14, 1791, sold also for $7.

One from THOS. JEFFERSON to Rev. Mr. HATCH, relating to both business and social matters, sold for 50 cents.

One from JAMES MONROE to the same,—a social letter referring to Judge NELSON—brought 50 cents.

One from THOS. JEFFERSON to the same, containing a critique upon the Constitution of the Library Society, and requesting a receipt in full of sea-kale, dated Monticello, April 26, 1826, sold for $3 50.

Another from THOS. JEFFERSON to the same, referring to his children, his library and his friends, dated Monticello, Sept. 9, 1821, sold for $3 75.

Another from THOS. JEFFERSON to the same, referring to the "good old Feudal times," and inclosing a gift to his Pastor, as an "offering of duty," dated Monticello, Dec. 8, 1821, sold also for $3 75.

Another from THOS. JEFFERSON to the same, referring to the Charlottesville Library Society, and suggesting the purchase of books of general instruction, and excluding novels, and professional and sectarian books, dated March 18, 1826, brought $3 25.

Three or four other lots sold for similar prices, only a few persons being present.

The Clawson Guard.

The Clawson Guard, (named in honor of the popular Foreman of the Press Department of the DAILY TIMES establishment,) Capt. THOS. DOWNEY, commanding, went to Hoboken on Saturday, on their second annual parade and excursion. Twenty-five valuable prizes were contested for. The target exercises were very creditable. On their return, the Guard, and a large number of invited guests, sat down to an excellent dinner at FLORENCE'S, in Broadway. The day was beautiful, and the Guard had a very pleasant time.

To Be Sold at Last.

The Crystal Palace is to be sold on the 22d of May—unless the City or some other body chooses to buy it before that time. It is a beautiful building, and it would be a great pity to see it torn down. Still, if no body wants to use it, we cannot expect it to be kept standing simply as an ornament to Reservoir-square. It is curious that those who are so anxious to get City Halls and Post Offices into out-of-the-way and quiet corners of the town do not urge its purchase for one or the other of those purposes.

The Brig George.

The following report was given by Captain HOWARTH, of the steam-tug *Titan*, who arrived at this port yesterday (Sunday) morning.

On Saturday morning (26th inst.,) while cruising off Fire Island for vessels, fell in with large quantities of timber adrift, and on opening the paper of same date found the report of Brig George, of Bath, abandoned in that vicinity. Went in pursuit of her, and found her 15 miles East of the Highlands. Sent a boat on board with four men in it, who found her stripped of every thing except her head sails. Her hold was full of timber, and but one square stick on deck. The anchor and chains were gone and the iron stripped from the windlass, and wherever it could be taken off. She was water-logged, with the water 18 inches higher inboard than it was out; which was probably caused by the washing of the sea aboard. Cut away head sails, made a hawser fast from the *Titan*, and towed her into port. She arrived yesterday morning, and was left at the foot of Governeur-street, East River, where she is now in charge of Captain RUSSELL SPRAGUE, the owner of the steam-tug *Titan*.

Fire Bill Discharged.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Corner C. W. Morton Esq., U. S. C.

In re Hale, Hancock and Kingsley.—On Saturday morning these defendants appeared before the Commissioner to hear his decision on the motion made on Friday by their counsel, A. A. Phillips, for their discharge from the complaint.

Mr. MORTON said he had not any written opinion with him, but he would merely state that he did not consider the evidence on the part of the United States either sufficient or reliable, and the accused must be discharged and the complaint dismissed.

The Filibusters—Who are to be Discharged.

On Saturday Ex-Judge PHILLIPS made a motion in the U. S. Circuit Court to dismiss the complaint against the indicted filibusters arrested on the *Northern Light*. The motion was urged on the ground that the parties were not brought to trial within a reasonable time. Mr. MCKEON said the Government witnesses had been sworn, but would not be ready for the trial to-day, though they could have had them at hand in a short time. He added that should these witnesses, however, not arrive before the first of May, he would allow the complainant to be dismissed. The indicted party, of which but four now remain of the original eight, are sanguine of getting off, not from the trial only, but for NICARAGUA on the next trip of the *Orizaba*, which is expected to leave New-York about May first.

The Collamore Hotel Wound Up.

Saturday was the third day's sale, under assignment, of the furniture of the Collamore House, furniture which cost five years ago $40,000. The occasion has drawn together an unprecedented retinue of Mrs. Goodies, a part of whose religion is never to let slip an opportunity for a good bargain. Women, in fact, have comprised nearly half the buyers. The bidding has been spirited, and from the sharp competition, articles very much the worse for wear have brought fabulous prices.

The principal owners of the present suit is, that the proprietors of the hotel could not secure a renewal or extension of their lease. The former owner of the hotel building, Mr. WOODWARD, recently died, leaving the property to three daughters for equal partition. One of these daughters has recently sold her third of the property for conversion into a store, and it is likely the remainder of the building will be converted to a like purpose. The Collamore House was opened May 1, 1850. During the last two years its patronage has materially diminished, owing to the opening near by of the St. Nicholas Hotel and Prescott House.

Longevity.

Two persons died in this City last week, each over 100 years of age. One was 110 years old. Such instances of longevity are rare in our City.

☞ The steamer *Isaac Newton*, which a short time ago was taken up on the new railway at Long Island City, for the purpose of lengthening and otherwise improving her, is now very nearly completed. She has been cut into two parts about her machinery where 30 feet were added to her length. Her entire length is now 200 feet. There will be on her promenade and hurricane decks state-rooms sufficient to accommodate a thousand persons.

☞ On Saturday last the large balance dock was moved from its old position, at the foot of Market-st., East River, to the foot of Pike-st., East River, in the slip adjoining the one in which the large sectional dock is placed. By this arrangement there are now two sectional and two balance docks in adjoining slips.

☞ Map moving commences to-day and ends on Saturday night. Thursday will be the great day. If these queues are as bad as a fire, we shall have something at last as 2,000 or 4,000 *Times* on that day.

☞ Green peas sell at six shillings the half-peck. When they sell at eighteen-pence for that measure very respectable people begin to eat them.

☞ They have widened Duane-street, but why don't they flag it where it crosses Broadway. Those four corners are a great nuisance as now left.

☞ DANIEL LORD, Esq., was again cross-examined by Mr. O'CONNOR in the Parish Will case, on Saturday, but no new developments were made.

☞ There was never a handsomer day than yesterday.

Colored Public Schools.

On Thursday the regular examination of Colored Grammar School No. 1 Mulberry-street, came off. The school-rooms were draped in mourning for the late Superintendent MCKERR. In the girls' grammar school, Miss ELIZA GWYNNE, Principal, aided by Misses MARY A. GRIFFIN, MARY F. ALLEN, and R. S. HENDRIE, the reading and singing were excellent. The pupils have bought, at their own expense, a $600 organ, and have made some progress in learning to play on it.

This building was formerly one of the Manumission Schools, organized under the auspices of the *Manumission Society*, and transferred to the *late* Public School Society some years since. There are the remains of a large cabinet of shells and specimens collected by the pupils, but they are falling to decay. The schoolrooms are not very suitable.

The Boys' Grammar School, under the care of JOHN FREEMAN, Principal, assisted by P. S. EWELL, F. H. BUTTERPIELD and WILBERT MARSH, passed a very good examination in all respects.

The pupils of the one Colored Primary School No. 1, on West Fifteenth-street, gave their first reception to their friends on Friday morning.

North Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, the Pastor of the above Church, after sermon yesterday forenoon, made an appeal to his congregation for the amount of $6,000, in order to complete the sum of $30,000 to be raised by the 1st of May for the purpose of erecting a new Church. The appeal met with a hearty response, and before the congregation dispersed, $4,000 was subscribed, being $717 more than the stipulated amount. The new Church is to be built on the northeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, and will cost when finished a sum approaching $40,000.

Military.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to correct your report of yesterday's parade, in so far as the Brooklyn military companies interested in it are concerned. You and a majority of the New-York papers confound the *Light* Guard and the Brooklyn City Guard invariably. I would like to enlighten you on the subject once for all, so that in future each Company may obtain its just due from your reports. The Light Guard, of Brooklyn, dress in white coats and scarlet pants, were accompanied, yesterday, by Stewart's Band, and marched in rear of the Pioneers. The City Guard dress in scarlet coats and black pants, were accompanied, yesterday, by Shelton's Band, and marched in rear of the Light Guard.

☞ Gen. ROBLEDA, Minister to the United States, and Gen. ESCANDON, Government Banker, from Mexico, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ The first vessel built on this island was called the *Unrest*, and the name of the builder was ADRIAN BLOCK.

LONG ISLAND.

Physician's Fee.

A suit was tried in the Brooklyn City Court, on Saturday last, to recover an exorbitant demand for medical attendance, which attracted considerable attention. The suit was brought by ROBERT WARMLEE, against WM. W. BEHRE. Plaintiff sued under an assignment from DR. BAUER, a German physician, of a claim for attending defendant's child. The number of visits was 26 in 9 days, for which was charged, when the bill was first presented to defendant, $30 50. He thought the bill too large, and offered to pay $20. It was then sold to plaintiff, who sues for $11 5, or for 23 visits at $5 each, in 9 days. DR. BAUER testified that the attendances was for consultation, and the price charged was reasonable. The defence proved that the visits were not for consultation; that the physician in attendance left the child upon the first visit of DR. BAUER, and did not take charge of the case again. Verdict for plaintiff $20 50.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending the 26th inst., there were 56 deaths in Brooklyn—males, 26; females, 30 adults, 25; minors, 31.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.—By consumption, 8; inflammation of the lungs, 7; dropsy in the head, 5; scarlet fever, 4; apoplexy, 3; and 2 each by cancer, congestion of the lungs, croup, convulsions, inflammation of the brain, &c. bowels.

Death from Neglect.

Coroner REDDING on Saturday held an inquest on the body of two children, three days old, at No [illegible] Bridge-st., Brooklyn, who had died from neglect. The mother, a Scotch woman, was confined on Thursday last, and had been in that condition since the birth of the children. The father was arrested and committed to prison.

Fireman's Disturbance.

A disturbance took place between Truck Company No. 4 and Engine Company No. 19, of Brooklyn, on Bergen-street, while returning from a false alarm of fire yesterday, which, but for the prompt interference of the Third District Police, would have been serious. HOWARD and THOMAS COMBS, and WM. H. MCALLISTER, of Engine Company No. 19, and DAVID RYAN, of Truck No. 4, were arrested by officers LOEB, CAIN, FENTON, and PENNIE, of the Third District Police, and committed to answer.

Foundling.

A little child about two weeks old was found under the steps of house No. 220 Degraw-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Captain VANDERVOORT, of the Third District Police, being in want of a specimen, and it takes to his home, where it is well cared for.

Body Found.

The body of an infant child was found in the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Saturday. As it was not identified, the Coroner caused it to be buried.

Kansas Indians in Council with the Pale Faces.

From the Union.

On Monday last there reached this city from Kansas Territory a delegation of Indians of the tribes of Ottawas and Pottawatomies, who, in number, who waited upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at his office, and remained by him in interpretation.

The Ottawas present were KON-CHAW, CHAW-PUMAH, PAN-TEE, and JOHN T. JONES, (interpreter.) The Pottawatomies were WAHME, MOMEE, WAP-LAWSA, SOW-SO-AGE, MESHOW-HE-NAW, and J. W. MAYNOW, (interpreter.)

These bands live about fifty miles apart, and their languages resemble in sound, and are, in fact, so much alike that they can understand each other.

On being interrogated by the Commissioner as to the objects of their visit to the Indian department, the spokesman of the Ottawas (CHAW-PUMAH) stated that they had been thinking for a long time of changing their relations to the Government, and that they had a plan which they proposed to current, and which he would now lay before him (the Commissioner) but, before going into a detail about this new work, he would tell him a little more, and go back to a brief notice of the past. While they lived at the east, and since they moved to where they now are, they desired to inquire whether the Government has done all for them which it promised to do. In connection with some (really the exact time or date of which we do not Recollect) with our band, when living near Toledo, Ohio, Government (as near as we can recollect) was to reserve 60,000 acres of land, part of which was which they received the value of, but that otherwise $100 a year was taken out of their annuity to be given to their kindred living across the line in the State of Michigan. They wanted to have this explained. There was, however, this reason assigned at the time: That, if they lent their sum for the relief of their neighbors, who were poor, and in want, the money would be paid back to them when their lands were sold.

That they were also told that, when the time came for them to leave their reserve and go to the West, the Government would sell their land for them; and, after deducting seventy cents per acre to pay their debts, the expenses of their removal, and would divide the balance of the money into twenty-per cent. stocks, and pay over to them the annual income.

That at a certain treaty (no date given) there were two sections of land reserved back of Toledo which they cannot tell whether sold or not.

In answer to a question put by the Commissioner, as to what they meant by the proposed "change of their relations to Government," and so on, the above-named chief replied, what since your (the Commissioner's) visit to Kansas they have been constantly talking about this very matter, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that it was for their interest to change their relations to the Government. They have, in fact, come to the *unanimous decision* that each member of the tribe had one portion of the same, whatever that may be. They are perfectly willing to cede a portion of their reserve if Government will give them a fair price for it.

That, in respect to the quantity of land a year to which they are now entitled they wished to put an end to that mode of payment, and receive the principal at once.

The Ottawas having concluded, the Commissioner expressed a wish to hear the Pottawatomies speak.

The Commissioner informed them that he would consider their talk, and let them know hereafter what he thinks of it; and, also, that he had received by mail a protest from the Pottawatomie chiefs against his recognizing or having anything to do with the present delegation.

The conference then closed.

Terrible Tragedy—A Family of Four Persons Murdered.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, April 16.

A gentleman who came down from Traverse des Sioux, on the Reveille, yesterday morning, furnishes us an imperfect account of a terrible tragedy which took place last week, between Traverse and Eureka, and about seven miles from the former place. A family, consisting of husband, wife, and two children, has been destroyed, either by one who them looked upon as a protector, or by the murderous hand of another.

For two or three years past, a German named JULIEN, has resided on a claim near Traverse. He was known as an industrious and hard-working man, in comfortable circumstances. Last week, JULIEN's neighbors were surprised by the silence about his house; and the fact that neither he nor any of his family had been seen for several days, induced them to visit his house to ascertain what the matter was. Several of his neighbors accordingly proceeded to the dwelling on Saturday last, over-looking the Big Swan River. They found the door open, the furniture undisturbed, and no evidence of an affray; but on descending to the cellar, the dead body of Mrs. JULIEN was first discovered, then that of JULIEN, and the bodies of his two children—all having apparently come to their death from gun-shot wounds. Mrs. JULIEN was shot through the back, with a rifle, but JULIEN and his children were killed by a shot-gun, the former having been shot in the breast.

The bodies were discovered on Saturday last. The Coroner was immediately sent for, and upon his arrival an inquest was held, but the result of the jury's deliberation had not been announced when our informant left. A great deal of excitement existed among the people in the vicinity of the scene of the lamentable tragedy. The prevalent opinion was that JULIEN first killed his wife and children and then destroyed himself. Others were of the opinion that the family had been murdered. The position of the bodies, when found, seemed to substantiate the opinion that JULIEN was the murderer.

On the body of JULIEN, when it was discovered, was found a considerable sum of money. This would seem to controvert the opinion of some that he had been robbed and murdered. At the time of his death he was making preparations to remove to Traverse, where a house had been constructed for him. The entire affair is shrouded in mystery, and we will wait with impatience for the result of the Coroner's investigation now going on.

Atrocious Assassination in Crittenden Co., Ark.—The Suspected Murderer Probably Hung.

From the Memphis Bulletin, 1855.

We learn from a friend who returned yesterday from Arkansas, that there was immense excitement in Marion, in consequence of the murder of a gentleman named JENKINS, and the arrest of two persons named HENDRICKS and GARRETT, suspected of being his murderers.

JENKINS lived four miles beyond Marion, where he kept a house of public entertainment—was an old citizen and highly esteemed. On Tuesday last, when within a few hundred yards of his house, on the public road, he was shot and killed by a concealed assassin. He was shot with a gun, charged with buckshot, and, it is supposed, also with a pistol, as his clothes were on fire when he was discovered, weltering in his blood.

The man HENDRICKS, who keeps a grocery in Marion, had had some difficulty with the deceased, and suspicion fell on him as the murderer, as also on GARRETT, but from what source or from what circumstances, we did not learn. They were examined yesterday at Marion, and committed to jail; but when our informant passed, there was a mob of full a hundred men assembled with the avowed determination of taking HENDRICKS out and hanging him. They had demanded the keys from the Sheriff, and prepared with picks and crow-bars to violently enter the jail. The most intense excitement prevailed.

The Sheriff had, so far, succeeded in maintaining the law, and in protecting the prisoners, but it was deemed very doubtful whether the presence of the multitude could be stayed last night. We shall not be surprised to learn that still further violence has been perpetrated.

THE SEA SERPENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.—Capt. BERRY, of the schooner *Miles Ann Slade*, at Norfolk, Va., reports having seen the sea serpent off Great Egg Harbor, N. J., a few days ago. The Captain says he was about forty feet in length, his head very rough and knotted, the body about the size of a hogshead, very smooth and black, and the tail like that of an eel. The Norfolk *Herald* says: "The Captain is an old whaler, and says he never saw the like before." We believe him.

The Clergy in Mexico.

The *Tocsin*-piece, of the 5th inst., has not entirely succeeded in exciting the anticipated hate, fear and horror of the priesthood of Public opportunities for the old revolution, which they promoted and supported. The spirit of the remarks is such as appeared to be very generally felt in Mexico, and will, if acted on, undoubtedly soon confine the clergy to their proper sphere, and remove by far the greatest impediment to the progress of the country. The *Pioneer* insinuates:

"The question of alienating the property of the clergy," it says, "is a grave one, although not new among us. Whenever it has been discussed, however, it has called forth lamentations, as necessary for a terrible wound, with which the purchaser of its patrimony have sought to stifle the national soul in reform.

The lamentations and voices answered by one accord are great, immense. And what do they do with them?

Do they support public educational? Do they foster national industry, encourage benevolence, public charitable institutions, or do anything worthy of their Gospel mission? Nothing! absolutely nothing!

If anything of the kind were seen in the Republic, universal opinion would, perhaps, in many favorable circumstances check it before it grew to maturity. Mexico, we are daily witnesses of the renewal of the famous, and we may say, infamous days of the second [illegible] and civil war among us.

If we examine the history of our revolutions, we shall always see the means of the priesthood established upon the party which defends their interests. At this very time, together with the Red Cross and the image of St. Francis, the rebels were receiving money from our priests to struggle for more complete liberty. And when the hospitals, which the philanthropy of religion more than anything else ought to support, are closed, the heroes of peace are famished, because the clergy have immense wealth with which they can assail the civil power, while in upper and miserable for destitute humanity."

MURDER OF A FOREIGNER BY A SOLDIER.—THOMAS B. BOWEN, Esq., one of the most respectable and estimable citizens in Greene County, Ohio, was shot and killed by his own son, while in his bed, on the morning of the 20th ult. His brother had gotten up and some one of his sons, leaving his father lying in bed. The young wretch walked deliberately into the room and blew out his brains or let his powder. He then escaped, and got as far as Springfield, in Mississippi, where he was arrested and carried back to Alabama.

Young BOWEN had been apprenticed, from his childhood, to the trade of a saddler, and his last three years were regarded as the most repellent of a dethroned ward. The deed, as we learn, was finally avenged upon the murderer of his father by the hand of justice. The unnatural monster of the son of his parentage. The accused was one of the Coroner's jury, which found a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the murder of his father on the person of his son. The murderer may be convicted in valid for a many solid-blooded, unnatural, and destitute act.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND COL. LANE.

The Controversy about the Kansas Memorial.

Letter from Senator Douglas, refusing the Explanation demanded by Col. Lane.

On Friday of last week we published a card issued by Col. J. H. Lane, of Kansas, denouncing Senator Douglas for not having acceded to his request for an explanation of certain accusations he had made against him in the Senate. We find the following additional correspondence upon this subject in the Washington *Union* of April 26:

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1856.

SIR: You will please publish the inclosed correspondence. The letter of Judge Douglas to Hon. G. W. Wasson was delivered by me to him on Monday last. After reading it, Mr. Wasson said to me, verbally, that he was not aware when he delivered Col. Lane's note, that it could be construed as hostile in its character, and that it was his determination not to prosecute further the correspondence. It is due to Mr. Wasson to say that his manner and conversation in relation to this matter have been courteous and friendly, and that no rule or responsibility should induce him to do anything that his judgment could not approve. This met the approval of my own judgment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH LANE.

Editor *Union*.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 25, 1856.

DEAR SIR: It has been announced in the newspapers that a hostile message had been sent to you by Col. JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas Territory, and your course in regard to that matter has been most generally misrepresented. We, as friends whom you consulted, and who advised the course which you pursued on that occasion, request your permission to publish the correspondence now in our hands, in order that the facts may be understood. Very truly, your obedient servants,

R. TOOMBS,
JOHN B. WELLER,
J. D. BRIGHT,
JAMES L. ORR,
JOSEPH LANE.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note of this date, I take pleasure in saying that you have my permission to publish the correspondence between myself and you may think the circumstances require. Very truly, your friend, S. A. DOUGLAS.

Messrs. R. TOOMBS, J. B. WELLER, J. D. BRIGHT, J. L. ORR, JOSEPH LANE.

LETTER OF SENATOR DOUGLAS IN REPLY TO COL. LANE.

SATURDAY, April 19, 1856.

SIR: I have examined the letter signed by your friend, JAMES H. LANE, which you placed in my hands on my way, and will now give you my reasons for responding to you as its bearer, instead of him as its author.

The letter is so equivocal in terms, and portions of it so irreconcilable with other portions, that it is impossible to determine, with any certainty, whether it is intended as a hostile message or a friendly note. It is done that the city is full of rumors that your friend, Col. LANE, intended to challenge me; and the manner in which he conducted the correspondence in the Eastern cities would lead to the supposition that he was desirous of making himself hostile to the end. I am myself not hostile to myself, but I only announced the fact some three or four days ago, but actually found the time when your friend intended to send the hostile message. The object of your friend in causing his intentions to be made known to the world and published in the newspapers, is not for me to explain, when he and every one must have known that the effect would inevitably be to force both parties arrested the moment he succeeded in leading the public believe that he intended to receive a hostile message.

In the letter of your friend, dated this morning I find a charge, published by your friend, in which he attempts to assail me personally, and to raise a point of veracity between myself and him. The point to which he selects, and affirmatively asserts the truth of my statement, but denies that he (LANE) has any other person, is "shadow of authority for any such statement." Having selected his point and rejected his complaint from the publication to which public letter writers in his situation had declared he would bring it, and appealed to the public through the columns of the newspaper press, he is at liberty to prosecute it in that form as long as he pleases. Since the publication of this "card" in the newspapers, your friend, in a letter of which you are the bearer, and in which you have designated me as his friend to receive my answer, has declared that he would not consider himself bound by the action of the Senate on the fraudulent memorial of the spurious Legislature of Kansas; makes the following request of me: "I respectfully ask for such an explanation of your language upon that occasion as will remove all imputation upon the integrity of my action or motives in connection with that memorial."

The reasons assigned for calling upon me to vindicate "the integrity of his action and motives in connection with that memorial" are, that "on Thursday of that week (the week previous to the debate of which he now complains) that memorial was the subject of severe criticisms, and in connection with it charges of the most grave character were preferred against me," (your friend, Col. LANE.) It is not pretended that I made those charges against him in that debate. The published debate shows that "on Thursday of that week" no less than three or four Senators did denounce that memorial as "an impudent forgery, attempted to be palmed off on the Senate of the United States, through the hands of the venerable Senator from Michigan," as "a forgery which has reached the Senate through fraud, which has stamped upon it every mark of forgery;" as "a forgery which has been palmed off on the Senate," and various other denunciations of a like character, all tending to stamp the memorial with fraud and forgery. I did not indorse these grave charges on the memorial, nor repel them on the other, for the reason that while all the facts then known to the Senate seemed to justify a strong suspicion, and, indeed, raise the presumption that they were true, yet the circumstances were not such as to render it my duty to do more than to reject the memorial upon the facts disclosed in the debate. In fact, I followed the lead of the illustrious Senator from Michigan, who presented the memorial under the impression that it was a genuine paper, by expressing a willingness to vote for his motion to print, as a matter of courtesy to him, so long as it involved no other consideration than the amount of money which the printing would cost. But when its respectable and printing become the test of a principle which was to recognize and sanction the revolutionary proceedings in Kansas, I announced my determination to vote against it for that reason. Subsequently, such disclosures were made as to create doubts in the mind of Gen. CASS in respect to the authenticity of the paper, and he after an interview with Col. LANE, from whom he had received it, made the following announcement to the Senate, and voted for the resolution rescinding the action of the Senate whereby the memorial was received and referred, and therefore withdrew it. Gen. CASS said:

"Within a few minutes I have had an interview with the gentleman who presented me with the petition, and I am bound to say to the Senate that I am not satisfied in this respect in one which ought to be stated on the Senate. This is all that it is necessary for me to say. I shall vote for the resolution of the Senator from Virginia."

After the "memorial" had been denounced by several Senators as a fraud and a forgery, and after General CASS had thus announced his purpose to vote for its rejection for the reasons stated, Mr. STUART, of Michigan, said that he had just conversed with Col. LANE upon the subject, and he added:

"He (LANE) has come on this occasion and says that, as I have exposed one heresy after another of their pretensions, they took the pen and ran through this memorial to get rid of the objection. It has been changed, from time to time, in material points, striking out and inserting, until it has hardly a vestige of its original form, the very comparison which is here challenged between the pretended copy presented the other day and the copy now before the Senate, relatively that such is the case. I then submit whether here was not evidence of the most glaring fraud ever attempted to be perpetrated upon a legislative body. After that fraud has been once detected and exposed, the question is, whether a second can be perpetrated upon us by taking the same gentleman's statement and attaching it to a memorial, and thus dragging it into the Senate?"

It should be borne in mind, that the first time this fraudulent paper was presented to the Senate, I pronounced no judgment upon the question of its authenticity, or the means by which it found its way to the Secretary's table. Other Senators did denounce it as "a fraud and impudent forgery." I remained silent on these points, not from any sympathy with the perpetrators of the fraud, but from my profound respect for the feelings of the illustrious Senator from Michigan, whose confidence had been abused so far as to induce him to present it under the impression that it was an authentic memorial. When he discovered his mistake, I joined him in that vote of condemnation which the Senate pronounced, by thirty-two to three, in the adoption of Mr. MASON's resolution.

The next week Col. LANE comes to the Senate, through Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, and presents a memorial, in which he asks and challenges a comparison of the two papers with the view of inducing the Senate to reverse the judgment which had been so emphatically pronounced upon the conduct of the authors of that fraud, at the same time avowing himself to be the person who perpetrated the act. I did make the comparison in pursuance of the request contained in his memorial, and stated the facts to the Senate as I found them to exist, together with my opinions upon them. The Senate ratified these opinions in the rejection of the memorial by a vote of 30 to 11.

In the face of these facts, your friend, Colonel LANE, calls upon me "for such an explanation of my language upon that occasion as will remove all imputation upon the integrity of his action or motives in connection with that memorial." My reply is, that there are no facts within my knowledge which can "remove all imputation upon the integrity of his action or motives in connection with that memorial."

For the reasons which I have stated I can have no correspondence with Col. LANE, and therefore address this note to you. Your obedient servant,

Hon. C. R. WATSON. S. A. DOUGLAS.

Overruling the Speaker—Duties—The Lobby—Spending Money—Col. Lane's Card.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

OVERRULING THE SPEAKER.

Some of the opponents of Speaker BANKS profess to be much elated because a decision of his was overruled to-day by a majority of four votes. If they really find cause for exultation in this, it would be a pity not to gratify them. They ought to remember, however, that no Speaker ever before got so far into his first session without being overruled; and that such a vote of the House by no means implies that the Speaker is wrong, or that the House believes him wrong—because it frequently happens that an overruling is carried in defiance of the clearest and the longest established precedents, avowedly for the sole purpose of attaining some object which can only be reached by the disregard of Parliamentary law.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

And such was the case to-day. The measure before the House was the bill to remit or refund duties levied on goods, wares and merchandise, destroyed by fire, in the original packages. The bill having been reported from the Committee on Commerce by Mr. PELTON, who asked that it be immediately put upon its passage, and moved the previous question. It was objected that, as the bill provided for an appropriation, it must be sent to the Committee of the Whole, where, of course, it would sleep eternally. To avoid this objection the bill was so framed as not to make any appropriation. It provided that the remitted duties shall be paid upon the presentation of certain certificates, but *does not* provide any fund out of which they shall be paid. That is left for future legislation.

THE SPEAKER WAS RIGHT.

The Speaker decided therefore that the bill did not come within the rule requiring it to be sent to the Committee of the Whole. In this he was clearly right. A precedent in point was the bill establishing the United States Assay Office in New-York, which was not committed, because, notwithstanding it created the necessity for an appropriation, it did not actually provide one. This is the view of HOWELL COBB, and many of the wisest Parliamentarians on his side the Chamber; but as they made a party measure of it to-day, and voted against the Speaker, some of our own timid men, and some whose very fear of doing wrong led them into error, chose to follow their political opponents instead of the Speaker, and, with the aid of the "stool pigeons" in the lobby, succeeded in overruling the decision.

THE FUTURE PROSPECT OF THE BILL.

This highly important measure is now in Committee of the Whole. The vote of to-day shows that it is very strong, and that if a direct vote can ever be reached in any way, it will pass. Investigation of its merits will but make it stronger. Its enemies only hope to kill it by indirection and delay; and it is to be regretted that some of our friends felt themselves called upon unwittingly to do that which directly aided the trick,—when, in reality, their error was the result of an exceeding desire to do right.

THE WASHINGTON LOBBY.

There were influences against the bill in some quarters which were not honest; and there *are* men hanging about the lobby who rainly suppose their cunning equal to their villainy, and that their iniquitous movements are not fully understood and appreciated. If the necessity continues to exist, I shall take early occasion to show your readers that the Albany lobby does not muster all the rascals who seek to feed on legislative spoils.

THE SERVICE OF THE REVENUE.

More on this subject anon. I will not discuss the bill itself, to which I have referred, because it has been long before Congress, and is so manifestly just and proper that it needs no vindication. It is sufficient to say that it proposes that Government shall release the import duties upon goods which, having been destroyed by fire, and so lost absolutely to the owners, never entered into the consumption of the country. The Supreme Court has very emphatically declared that duties ought not be exacted on goods destroyed by fire, or which, from any other cause, "never entered into the use of the community." Those who hastily vitiate against sustaining the Speaker, to-day, will, upon mature reflection, change their position. Those who were controlled by party considerations, or unreasonable influences, may be expected to persist in the wrong. Common sense pleads for the bill on its merits, and common honesty will eventually carry it through in triumph.

WHO SHALL SPEND THE MONEY?

A little occurrence of a few days since, presents another evidence of the disposition of the War Department to grasp and control a larger share of the power and patronage of the Government than is its due. When the appropriation of $200,000 for restoring and maintaining friendly relations with the Indian tribes of Oregon and Washington was pending in the House, care was taken so put it in such shape that the Indian Bureau under the Secretary of the Interior should have the expenditure of the money. The bill passed in that shape. Nevertheless, by some hocus-pocus, the War Department got the money credited to its account at the Treasury, and when the Secretary of the Interior attempted to draw for his money to send out to the Pacific by last steamer, behold it wasn't there. The consequence was a moderate row, whereupon the President stepped between the contestants and settled the controversy by ordering the appropriation to be restored to the Interior Department, where it properly belongs.

THE LANE AND DOUGLAS AFFAIR.

The card from Colonel LANE in relation to Senator DOUGLAS will doubtless create a sensation. It certainly will be admitted that the Colonel rolls up a fearful column of accusation against the Senator. The charge of violating the rights of hospitality, and misrepresenting the private and confidential conversation of a friend, is one which will seriously damage Mr. DOUGLAS, unless he can rebut it. In the South and East, too, public sentiment will not admit the plea upon which the Senator refused to make the explanation which the Colonel requested. I fear I was mistaken in saying that Mr. DOUGLAS recognizes the obligations of the *code duello*, although there is nothing in his letter to LANE tending to create a different impression. Indeed, his general conversations have led his friends to suppose that he does recognize the duelist's mode of settling personal controversies between gentlemen.

MORAL ASSASSINATION.

But I learn that he also refused such satisfaction about a year ago, to an honorable and esteemed gentleman now in this city, whom he had brutally, unjustly and most injuriously assailed in the Senate, and who charges the Senator with having been moved by malice because the gentleman he assailed had protected a lady, at her request, from the disagreeable advances of the Senator at a public ball. If the Senator will give the world the benefit of his declaration against dueling upon principle, it will honor him for so much; but he certainly cannot continue to claim recognition among the "Chivalry," while he repeatedly and unjustly assails private character, and then takes refuge behind his constitutional "privilege," which, for him, is the thick darkness wherefrom an assassin rushes upon his defenceless, unsuspecting victim. S.

FROM KANSAS.

Great Spring Immigration.

RECEPTION OF THE CONNECTICUT PARTY—THE WELCOMING SPEECH—A LOOK AT LECOMPTON—WILSON SHANNON'S OFFICE AND THE GROCERY FULL OF DRUNKEN MEN—PRESIDENTIAL, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, April 16, 1856.

Lawrence is as busy as a new hive in May. Emigration is filling us to an overflowing, an our hearts are made glad to see our numerous friends coming half across the continent to join us in a holy cause. We extend to them the warm hand of friendship and welcome them to our new-born State—Sharpe's rifles and all. Small companies from several States are now among us, and news has reached us that several hundred more are on the river, and as ever before, four-fifths of all who have arrived, are *from the Free States*. They seem delighted with the country, and well they might be, for the season is full two weeks earlier than last year at this time. The willows and other trees are mingling their green shades along our groves, and the prairies are somewhat green, so that cattle would live without feeding. Everything seems to cast smiles upon our future.

RECEPTION OF A CONNECTICUT PARTY—SPEECH OF WELCOME.

Yesterday a party of about ninety arrived from old Connecticut, and to show them and the world our heartfelt gratitude to interchange congratulations with so noble an army of Freedom's sons, we gave them last evening a public reception at the Hall of Union House. Time drives me to be brief and I will report only the two principal speeches made on the occasion. After organizing, our citizens called upon J. HUTCHINSON, Esq., to welcome them in their behalf. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS FROM CONNECTICUT: It is a privilege which I esteem, to extend to you the welcome which flows from the hearts of the people of Lawrence and of Kansas. And I trust I shall utter the sentiments of this entire people, when I express my own feelings upon this occasion. Permit me then, friends from the Colonial States, in behalf of the citizens of Lawrence, to say that we welcome you with joyful hearts to our infant and noble State—a State not yet included within the brotherhood of our glorious confederacy, yet a State asking and claiming admission as a State, not yet recognized by the Federal Government, as a free people who desire the rights of American citizens—a State not protected by that Governmental protection, but by the moderate and Spartan courage of the few who compose it. As our friends and brothers, we welcome you to these fertile prairies of Kansas; to these lands, the fertility of whose soil you have tested during the last forty miles of your travel to this place; to this climate, whose salubrity you can feel this night as you go forth under our Kansas skies.

We extend to you not the old formalities of aristocratic society; we invite you not to our rich carpeted parlors, nor our cushioned seats; but with the right hand of fellowship we extend to you that hospitality known only to a pioneer people. Our humble fare we offer to supply your wants, and our strong arms are for your protection.

To me this is a happy hour, when I see before me faces that a few weeks since I saw more than two thousand miles towards the rising sun. I am convinced that indissoluble bonds unite us with our fatherland, and that the electric announcement of our wrongs makes vibrate the chords of sympathy throughout the extreme East. I am convinced that those friends on whom we turned our backs, as we started westward, keep their eyes steadfast upon us, and that the rehearsal of our wrongs finds in them a ready response. I am satisfied that they are too conscious of their duty to neglect participating in moulding the institutions of this State, and too proud of their ancestry to be indifferent lookers-on during the struggle which is to test the sincerity and philanthropy of this nation, a struggle in which is involved the destiny of this glorious republic. When, but a few weeks since, I told you in my humble way the story of our wrongs, the hardships of our life, and the dangers' thes impending, I feared I should deaden your enthusiasm and dissuade you from joining us at so early an hour. Knowing, as I do, that you were informed of the trials before you, that you understood the exposure and privations incident to a pioneer life, that you knew of the threatened and oppressed condition of the State which you have chosen for your adopted land—aware of all this, I think I knew the courage of your hearts, the strength of your nerves, and the determinations of your minds. Yes, when upon my right I behold him whom you recognise as your leader, knowing him to be a man of too much forethought to take a rash step, I am warranted in the conclusion that you will remain with us, and that you are the man for the crisis, the men for Kansas. I trust you will not receive it as flattery, when I say I regard you as Connecticut's noblest sons and daughters, as men and women too enterprising, too adventurous, too patriotic to drag out your existence amidst the luxury and monotony of fixed and unprogressive society. We are full of courage to-night. We breathe an air of relief, when, after being cooped to our excitements, and during the Winter months, confined to our own numbers, we see at the dawn of Spring such accessions to our population, and we feel still more encouraged when we hear you are but the front guard of the vast numbers yet to come. We know you have come, together with us, to make homes for yourselves and your children, and I trust in doing this you will not be interrupted as we have been by foreign and hostile invasion. I trust the difficulties of Kansas may be only of the past, that the oppression hitherto forced upon us, will not again be repeated, and that our future will be crowned with prosperity and peace. We invite you to join us in the maintenance of our State Government, which the people, while exercising their constitutional rights, have prepared for themselves. You know our history, and you are satisfied that this Government, thus formed, has been established with moderation and forethought. You know that it originated in necessity—that its object is the protection of its subjects; and that its movers have been struggling for the maintenance of their own right, their own justice, and their own freedom. Friends, you are about welcome with your hands of co-operation. Should oppression raise anew, and subjugation again threaten our freedom and independence, we feel confident that in you we shall find brave hearts and strong arms. That in you, we have materials sacrificed for this great cause—the maintenance of our rights. We hope this may never be, yet should the aggressions of the past be redoubled, we are encouraged to know that our strength will be so much greater, and hence our victory so much more certain. In assisting us in the maintenance of this Government, we ask you not to become disloyal, not to set at defiance any legal authorities, not to violate any law, but to act only as we have acted in its formation, for self protection and the defence of our inalienable rights.

These are your most unhappy hours. The sad parting with your long-tried friends is yet fresh in your memory, while you see around you none but strangers, but let me assure you, that however near are those you have left behind, you are in the midst of those whose hearts will beat in unison with yours, and whom I trust time will prove to be your truest friends. Should you imagine you see an apparent coldness, remember that it is owing to the care and responsibility of hasty business resting upon us. You may be disappointed as you first look upon our improvements—they may blast than you anticipated; but you must remember that every difficulty has seemed to unite in retarding our progress during the eighteen months of our existence. I can appreciate your feelings, but be not disheartened by the hardships of the hour—look upon your brighter future, reflect upon your condition two years hence, settled contiguous to each other, with your beautiful farms and comfortable houses. Wealth and comfort will then begin to flow in upon you, and happiness, before unknown, will be yours. I will not ask you to wait two years, before you will become attached to this lovely land; no, six months hence I shall expect to see you returning in your steamers for your families, and when asked if you are pleased with your new homes, you will answer that no wealth would tempt you to exchange your Kansas home for one in any of the old States. I can say for one—and I believe I shall speak for every citizen in Kansas—that I shall be content no where but in Kansas. I cherish with an ardent love my adopted land. In it I hope I may live and die.

Who are the people who will constitute your fellow-citizens? They are the chosen, the enterprising, the ambitious of the old thirty States, who, like you and like those to follow you, have left every comfort for the sake of participating in the noble work of forming a new State. They are an industrious people, and soon the well-fenced farms will be seen where but yesterday the wild fastness of nature was undisturbed. The voices of civilized men around their peaceful homes will break the stillness of these uninhabited prairies. Towns and cities will everywhere spring up at no great intervals, while schools and churches will educate and christianize until this shall be a learned, refined and upright people. Think for a moment of the joy and satisfaction you will hereafter feel in recollecting that you assisted in laying the first foundation whereupon such glorious institutions shall have arisen, and think of the still higher satisfaction, arising from a consciousness of doing your duty, in helping to arrest this people from the jaws of Slavery, and securing to them a free and protective Government. Believing you will realize all this, I trust you will never regret the hour when you gave farewell to New-Haven. Knowing you foresaw what you were to encounter, I shall expect no one of your noble band to become disheartened and return, as many of the inconsiderate heretofore have done, because they would not exchange their former ease for hardship and responsibilities. No, I believe you are made of a different material, and I hope prosperity may crown your efforts. In conclusion, then, let me in my own behalf, in behalf of the people of Lawrence and of Kansas, extend a cordial welcome to you, to your men, to your women and your children.

REPLY OF MR. C. K. LINES.

The remarks of Mr. H. were listened to with marked attention, and he was frequently interrupted with applause. The New-Haven company, in reply, called out C. R. LINES, Esq. He said there were others in the company who could make a better speech, and others of the same name. He thanked the speaker who had preceded him for his earnest and eloquent welcome—he thanked the people of Lawrence in his own behalf, and in behalf of those for whom he spoke, for this public welcome to the State of Kansas. It was not their design to settle in the neighborhood of Lawrence; they were going to *branch out* and open new settlements; but wherever they drove their stakes and pitched their tents, they would carry with them a lively remembrance of this occasion, and ever cherish it as one of the most encouraging incidents in their lives.

He thought this reception, tendered so generously by the early settlers in Kansas, was significant. It told the people of the East that you appreciate and are grateful for the efforts they are making in your behalf. It will stimulate others to come. It is the hailing cry from one side of the Continent to the other. It will be heard and answered quickly and joyfully—far from New-England and all the North a mighty stream of emigration will soon pour into Kansas—an emigration unequaled in numbers and intelligence in the previous settlement of any new country. It is an emigration essentially different from that which has heretofore flowed into the West. And why is it that these multitudes of men and women are turning their faces Kansas-ward? If they were merely in quest of homes—if they merely wanted to find an unoccupied country, where they could acquire comforts and enjoy ease—they would go to Wisconsin, or Iowa, or Minnesota, or Nebraska. What is the peculiarity of this emigration? Why is it that they pass by other sparsely countries not less inviting and certainly freer of hardships, where societies are already formed, and free institutions have already been firmly established and keep their eyes fixed steadily on Kansas? It is because they believe this is the ground upon which the Slavery question is to be settled—that here is the battle field for the final struggle of that blasting institution. And they come here with a determination outweighing all other considerations, to take a part in that struggle. They intend to make homes, and they intend to make them in a Free State. This question fills the public mind everywhere. It is made the issue even in town elections. The country is aroused, and the time has come when the question must be settled. We come here with bright hopes and high expectations that it will be settled in the right way. We come to help settle it in the right way. We bring our rifles and our plows, our saws and planes, and all the implements of peaceful industry, and are prepared to use, and will use whenever occasion demands, implements of a different style of manufacture.

Mr. L. thought that he spoke the sentiments of every man in his company in saying that Kansas, or as much of it as they had yet seen, was a beautiful and inviting country. They intended to stay here—to make their houses and churches here—to transplant and foster the institutions of their much loved New-England. But they should never forget old Connecticut. He expected to meet some hardships here, but was prepared to endure them cheerfully. By coming here in companies, of one or two hundred, they could form societies and enjoy social and religious privileges which the isolated squatters were denied. With their wives and families, their neighbors and friends, they could build up towns and villages; and rustic houses would suffice, dusty clothes would do without brushing, for freedom was of more value than fashion.

This is but a faint view of his remarks, but I have trespassed far into the night to give you what I have, and must close by saying that several other gentlemen spoke with good effect upon both sides, and at a late hour they adjourned.

The District Court at Lecompton has adjourned two weeks, without transacting any business. The Commission from Washington are not here yet, but are expected in one or two days.

RANDOLPH.

THE CONDITION OF LECOMPTON.

LECOMPTON, KANSAS, Monday, April 14, 1856.

I left Lawrence this morning in company with three lawyers, and after a ride of about ten miles up the valley of the Kansas River, through one of our finest sections of country, we reached this city, selected by the celebrated Baronial Assembly as the capital of Kansas Territory and the county seat of what they were pleased to call Douglas County. This city is located on the south bank of the Kansas River, ten miles west of Lawrence and fifteen east of Topeka, on a very uneven section of land, with numerous small hills and deep ravines. One steam saw-mill and one whisky shop are in full blast, both doing what the proprietors consider a smashing business; one large hotel, a few private boarding-houses and two or three stores. Several wooden buildings are in process of erection. Workmen are busy breaking ground for the capitol building, on a small rise near the centre of the city. The celebrated Sheriff JONES has the contract. It is to be built of brick, (provided Congress appropriates the money,) two stories high, containing two large rooms for the use of the Territorial Legislature, and smaller rooms for the use of the Governor and other officers of the Territory. If every thing WORKS well for the Border Ruffians in Congress, it is intended to have the building completed by the 1st of January next.

A Pro Slavery paper is soon to be published here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILSON SHANNON, Esq., late Governor of Kansas Territory, has an office here, and makes it his home. He has not yet brought his family out, but it is understood intends to, before next Fall.

In the immediate vicinity of his office is the grocery which all day has been surrounded by a crowd of drunken loafers who polute the air with the fumes of whisky and tobacco, using a great many oaths in their conversation.

A SCENE IN COURT.

I left the grocery and went down to the Court-room, which was a log cabin about 16 feet square, with three small windows and one door, a writing desk, one chair, and some boot boxes turned down on the sides, containing books and papers. The only chair in the room was occupied by Judge LECOMPTON, who seemed to be taking it easy. Judge LECOMPTON was dressed in his hunting shirt, with pistol and bowie knife attached, and was making himself generally agreeable to the Sheriff, Clerk, Marshal and Sheriff's deputies, who were seated about on the floor, impatiently waiting for something to be done in their cases. After a while the roosters were called up, and stood before "his Honor" with heads uncovered, and received from him the information that the Court was adjourned until the second Monday in May next, at which time they must appear to answer to the indictments against them. If they failed, their bondsmen would be responsible, and thus the Court ended for the present. Three months ago the roosters could not have a trial because "his Honor" had a sore toe. The alleged reason of this adjournment is doubtless the true one, that is, "the Clerk forgot to summon the Grand Jury in the case, and a longer time is required. Secretary WOODSON was asked when he thought the Court would proceed to the trial of the cases pending. He replied, rather sharply, "that he did not know; no dependence could be placed upon it; they had been trying for six months to have a Court, and had not succeeded yet, and he did not know when they would." Some of the knowing ones give as a reason for the delay, that Judge LECOMPTE is afraid to proceed to do anything under the laws of the Legislature, fearing that Congress will declare them null and void.

POLITICAL.

The appointment of Commissioners to come here and take testimony, and present to Congress and the country "the story of our wrongs," makes the freedom-loving people of Kansas glad, while our enemies are made mad as the interference on the part of Congress with their delegate and designs. They fear an investigation, and look upon it as the worst thing that could possibly happen to Slavery. The election of BANKS was about as much as they could stand, but the appointment of Commissioners is ten times worse, and they know not what to do. Some of them are afraid that FREMONT will be our next President and Kansas will come into the Union as a Free State. Surely their troubles are more than they can bear.

In the hotel knots of men were standing about discussing politics, calculating the influences Kansas matters would have in the next Presidential contest, the duties of the Commissioners sent here by Congress, speculating as to what kind of a report they would make, what Congress would do with the acts of the Legislature, and who would be the next President. One prominent politician, who is a slaveholder, could plainly see two clouds in the political heaven, both of which boded destruction to his interest. One was that if FREMONT was nominated at the Cincinnati Convention, the Republican candidate would be elected our next President. If FREMONT was not nominated, he and his friends would use their influence to get an act through Congress, admitting Kansas into the Union with a Free State Constitution, and Congress would certainly sign such an act to revenge himself upon the South; and so the gentleman talked; and doubtless so he feels. WENTZFIELD has told them that everything the Missourians had done so far was very injurious to their best interests as a Slave State; and they must not invade Kansas again. Must be better boys for the future, or Slavery would speedily come to an end. The Commissioners are expected at Leavenworth day after to-morrow.

I must go to Lawrence to-night. Yours,

KANSAS.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

We have received from one of the company of Kansas emigrants, who recently passed through this City, a letter, dated "Missouri River, steamboat *Polar Star*, April 16." Mr. S. H. WOOD proceeded to St. Louis by railroad, and there arranged with the *Polar Star* to receive the company directly on their arrival, and proceeded at once, Kansas-ward. The letter before us says: "Our party is in good spirits, and well satisfied. We shall leave the *Polar Star* with feelings of regret, for no effort has been spared by the officers to make our trip pleasant, and the Captain assures us that Northern travelers shall receive the same attention on his boat as those from the South." This Kansas company had been joined by recruits from Illinois, and was one hundred and fifty strong. The trip had been a rapid one, and at the date of our correspondent's letter, the *Polar Star* was within one day's run of Kansas. *Cincinnati Commercial.*

KANSAS MEETING IN CHICAGO.

There was a spirited meeting last evening in South Market Hall, L. C. P. FERRY, Presiding, and J. W. WATSON, Secretary. It was eloquently addressed by I. N. ARNOLD, Esq., of Chicago, and G. W. BROWN, Editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, Kansas. The latter gentleman read a letter received yesterday, and dated Lawrence, April 15, stating that the emigration was very large, filling every place, public and private, and, also, that a large company had just arrived from New-England with five pieces of cannon and an abundant supply of Sharpe's rifles. This information was received with deafening applause. *Chicago Tribune, 24d.*

PRO-SLAVERY MEN LEAVING KANSAS.

A fact, ominous of the decay of the Pro-Slavery faction, is that many of the prominent men who have been active and efficient agents in the many outrages which have made that party notorious, are abandoning Kansas and returning to Missouri, where is a better field for their operations, and greater security for their property. One man who a year ago was the general of the Pro-Slavery forces in this vicinity, has sold his claim which cost him altogether not less than $1,500, for $350. Another man who has claimed a number of slaves, is preparing to leave this "Abolition State," but one of his negroes refuses to go with him. Tom came to Kansas to establish the "divine institution," and help to make this a Slave State—and he is not to be frightened by the Abolitionists—and declares his intention to stay here, let his master go where he will. Good pluck he has, and shows that he is true to his principles. This is spunk that will manifest itself in many of those who are sent here to maintain appearances. When wishing to return, as they soon will, they will find that they have no law by which they can force their slaves back into bondage.—*Kansas Free State.*

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

A party of about one hundred and twenty Alabamians, led by Capt. W. W. LUCAS, arrived yesterday morning *en route* for Kansas, and will leave this afternoon on the *David Tatum*. They comprise young and old men, and families who go to Kansas to make it their home. This is the advanced guard of Capt. L. BUFORD's company, which we are informed will be here to-day or to-morrow.

Speaking of the latter party, the Mobile *Tribune* of the 19th says:

The steamboat *Messenger* brought down yesterday two hundred and sixty Kansas emigrants, led by Major JEFFERSON BUFORD. They are of the right stuff for the Kansas latitude. Most of them are young, vigorous men, and look as if they could send a rifle-ball through a bird's eye at a hundred paces.

Some of them had banners, and most, if not all, of those from this State had cash or a ribbon on his breast, with this motto: "Alabamians for Kansas—Bibles instead of rifles."—*St. Louis Republican, 21st.*

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Apparent Peace—Secret War—The Modern de Schemes for a Coup d'Etat—The Influence of Louis Napoleon—Lord Howden The Influence of the Democratic Party—Position of O'Donnell—Espartero—The Struggle Between Louis Napoleon and the Spanish Democracy—How the Spanish Press Treats News About Peace and Babies.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 10, 1856.

The course of Spanish affairs still runs without a ripple. One would almost suppose that everything went well. Everything goes badly. The Government and the throne are undermined. The army is discontented—the leaders are like gladiators who eat pleasantly out of the same bowl the day before cutting each other's throat. The people are attentive and expectant—not knowing what they expect. The Democrats are quiet and soft as a tiger the moment before his spring.

The *Moderados* still dream of reaction, and think the day is near when a great *coup d'état* will put them again in power, send ESPARTERO to take the air of England, and the Democratic leaders to the Philippines. They rejoice over the conclusion of peace at Paris, and believe that LOUIS NAPOLEON is about to give them back their heritage of the good things of Spain. The fact is, the Emperor is putting his long spoon into the Spanish pottage, and stirring deep and vigorously. No doubt of it. There is not a little bit of flesh or fowl, or nice morsel of savory forced meat, male or female, either in the Royal Palace, or at the Cabinet Council, or in any fashionable saloon, or in any bankers back parlor, or in any retrograde deputies' caucus, or in any railway company's office, or in any military conspiracy, or in any meeting of political refugees, or in any council of priests, or in any new establishment of charity, or any other brotherhood of Jesuitical hypocrites leagued together to operate upon the consciences of women and weak men, where the influence of the subtle Emperor is not already felt, and his crafty policy already hugged or feared.

Meantime, the English Minister, Lord HOWDEN, is every day more sombre, reserved, dissatisfied and silent. Things do not go to suit the English at Madrid, but still they do not seem prepared or willing to encourage the only party which can beat the French out of the field in Spain. This is the new *Democratic Party*—the party of the people. This is the party which now holds the reaction in check, makes LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Tarque, and the aristocracy, and the army, and the priests, and the

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A letter from Jerusalem, in the *Paris Univers*, dated March 31, says:

"The Holy Places are now crowded with pilgrims from all parts of the world. The religious ceremonies of the passion week have passed off without the usual scandalous contests between the Latins and Greeks, owing to the energetic measures of the latter. The new Consul of Spain has arrived at Jaffa, and is engaged in the settlement of the Royal Commissioner's affairs. The endeavors to get rid of official notice of his removal or deathbed."

The *London Globe* of the 11th of April has the following paragraph: "Yesterday, we received a copy of the Queen's warrant for creating the island of Dominica and certain other islands in the vicinity of Central America into a separate colony, under the name of "Bay Islands." To be administered by the Governor of Jamaica. The warrant was issued on the 26th of March, 1852, and the right of revoking it is reserved to the Crown. The islands are those of Roatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Helena, Barbaret and Morat."

A new journal (non-political) to be called the *Gazette de Paris*, was to be issued yesterday at Paris. Among the numerous staff of contributors announced in the programme, are the names of Alexandre Dumas, Jules Janin, Arsène Houssaye, Louis Jourdan, E. Texier, Roger de Beauvoir, Felix Mornand, Th. Pelloquet, A. Husson, Alex. Weill, Nadar, Jules Lovy and Louis Bolzet.

The Crimean correspondent of *The Times* writes: "I regret to state that Miss NIGHTINGALE has received a slight injury from the upsetting of a vehicle, in which, with other sisters, she was coming up to the front from Balaklava. Her heart is hurt, and she is at present at the Castle Hospital. We all hope for her speedy and complete recovery."

A letter from Vienna of the 10th ult. states that a fresh reduction of the army has been decided on to the extent, it is said, of 50,000 men. The armistice of Hungary and Italy will not be interfered with. The soldiers of Hungary and Gallicia are to be employed on railways, to which great extension will be given.

The restoration of peace is to be celebrated on Queen VICTORIA's birthday, by which time it is expected that a very large number of troops will have arrived from the Crimea. These will be inspected and reviewed by her Majesty and the Prince Consort in Hyde Park.

Two public recantations of the errors of Popery in England are recorded. One by Rev. THOMAS DIGNAN, late priest of the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Andrews, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and the other by Rev. Mr. BOLTON, late a Roman Catholic priest at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

An attempt is just now being made to improve the limited freedom of the political Press in Germany by the establishment of a new weekly newspaper at Bamberg. The conductors say in their prospectus, "We shall not be at liberty to speak out the whole truth, but we will say nothing contrary to it."

The *Bourse Gazette*, of Vienna, of the 6th says: "It is well known that the Paris conference has refused to apply its attention to the question of the Sound Dues. Denmark had several times attempted to submit the matter to the Congress."

A French paper, the *Décousis*, says that a widow lady, named Madame ANNAN, left Rome on Palm Sunday, with the intention of proceeding to Jerusalem on foot, taking Rome in her way. This pilgrimage is undertaken in pursuance of a vow.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's mission to Vienna cost England £2,822 12s. 4d., and the country has to pay £679 13s. 4d. for decorating Baron RAMMINGEN with the "Garter" at Windsor.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that a special section at the Home department has been formed, and charged with "taking cognizance of the offences against orthodoxy."

The emigrants to Paraguay, having been sadly neglected and ill-used on their arrival in that city, the French Government has refused to grant passports, until better regulations shall have been adopted.

The Rive Amour is now being surveyed by the Russian Government, and is intended to

NEW-JERSEY.

MARKET REPORTS.

Mount Vernon Most Positively not for Sale.

From the National Intelligencer.

Garrettsville, Ky., Friday, April 11, 1856.

Gentlemen: My attention has been called to the misrepresentation that appear to exist in different parts of the country respecting the sale of Mount Vernon.

Will you permit me, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, to make the following statement, in reply to the inquiries addressed to me?

Mount Vernon has never, in the true sense of the word, been for sale. The proposition to purchase it, which was made to the Ladies' Association, was, in the first instance, declined, as I understood, because they could not command the means. Subsequently, when the Legislature of Virginia was memorialized on the subject, I was informed that the committee appointed in the House of Delegates, to whom the memorials were referred, reported a bill, which passed the House, authorizing the Governor to purchase Mount Vernon, if he could do so for a sum not exceeding $200,000. The bill was sent to the Senate, and was there amended by striking out the sum named, and inserting $300,000. In this shape it was returned to the House, and finally passed. It was then sent to me, and, after examining the title, I declined to accept it, because I thought the sum too large. I have since been informed that the Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the House, and that the bill finally passed with the sum of $200,000 inserted. I have not been informed that the Governor has ever taken any steps in the matter.

The Mount Vernon Association, which has been formed for the purpose of purchasing Mount Vernon, if it can be obtained on reasonable terms, is composed of ladies of the highest character and respectability, and I am sure that the Father of his Country could not have a more worthy custodian of his home and his tomb. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

Tale, a Tale of Modern Rome, translated from the French of Ramon Ayerra, (who has been accused of Socialism, because he wrote on rational communism) which the father of the families threw into the fire, and the mother to a charming love-story, exhibiting on the one hand the ideal of the family, on the other the ideal of the State, which has run through all the ages, and continues to rule. Boston: Warren Chase, 1856.

Senator Douglas and Col. Lane.

Upon another page we publish a letter from Senator Douglas, concerning a demand made upon him by Col. J. H. Lane of Kansas, for an explanation of language he had used in debate. The history of this affair is as follows: On the 6th inst. a memorial was presented to the Senate by Gen. Cass, purporting to be signed by the members elect of the Kansas (Free State) Legislature. On the 9th it was alleged that the signatures could not be genuine, inasmuch as they were all written in one hand. The memorial was accordingly rejected. Subsequently Col. Lane sent in to the Senate a petition, accompanied by the original memorial of which the one previously presented was alleged to be a copy. This was referred to the Committee on Territories, of which Mr. Douglas was Chairman. Upon examination Mr. Douglas found, as he alleged, that, instead of being a copy, the original had been greatly and materially altered; and upon that statement it was again rejected.

On the 13th, Col. Lane addressed to Mr. Douglas a letter, (subsequently embodied in his Card, published in the Times of Friday last,) reminding him that, previous to his report, in conversation he had told Mr. Douglas that "he was the reviser of the memorial," and that it "was prepared under his direction in connexion with the authority vested in him;"—and complaining that Mr. Douglas, after this distinct explanation, should still have reported Mr. Orr as the memorial had been essentially and materially altered since its signature. Col. Lane therefore asks of him "such an explanation of his language upon that occasion as will remove all imputation upon the integrity of his action or motive in connection with that memorial." This letter was handed to Senator Douglas by Hon. C. R. Watson. The letter which we publish this morning was written by Mr. Douglas to Mr. Watson in reply to Col. Lane,—or rather for the purpose of explaining to Mr. W. why he could not comply with Col. Lane's demand. Accompanying the letter is a note from several gentlemen, designed to remain Mr. Douglas in not having rejected and treated Col. Lane's letter as a challenge to fight a duel.

Col. Lane, upon hearing of this letter and its contents, published a Card, which was given in the Times of Friday last, denouncing Mr. Douglas as a coward and charging him also with having betrayed the confidence of private friendship. The only reply Mr. Douglas makes to this, is the publication of the letter to which Col. Lane alludes.

So far as this is a personal controversy, we have no hesitation in saying that Senator Douglas has the best of it. As to the alterations in the memorial, we can express no opinion, because we know nothing of the facts except from the statements of the respective parties. Mr. Douglas alleges that they were material,—that in the original memorial the signers denied the right of Congress to organize a Territorial Government for Kansas—whereas, in the altered document, as presented, they were made explicitly to acknowledge it. Col. Lane does not deny this alleged alteration, but declares that all the changes were made by him "in conformity with the authority vested in him." It is not easy to suppose that he could have authority to *reverse* the principles professed by the signers of the memorial—but even if he had, the exercise of such an authority would be an act of very questionable propriety. Aside from this matter, we cannot agree with Col. Lane in attributing cowardice to Senator Douglas, merely because he did not consider his letter a challenge. If Col. Lane designed to invite a hostile meeting, he should have been explicit. This mode of challenging *by inference*, adds fresh absurdity, (which it does not at all need,) to the system of dueling.

If the allegations in the letter of Mr. Douglas are true, it must be confessed that Col. Lane has taken a very injudicious and unwarrantable course, in endeavoring to bring the wishes of the people of Kansas to the knowledge of the Senate. If they are not true, Col. Lane should lose no time in disproving them.

Nigger-Drivers and Nigger-Worshippers.

Blackguard epithets are not always an indication of a weak cause, for some men are so prone to blackguardism that they apply them indiscriminately even to their own injury; but it may be generally taken for granted when a man commences blackguarding his adversary that he is conscious of having the worst of the argument. It is for this reason that the opponents of Slavery extension should be rather gratified than vexed to find their adversaries making so free a use of scurrilous epithets in replying to the arguments of the Republicans. Black Republicans and Nigger-Worshippers are the favorite epithets of the opponents of freedom in Kansas, and some of the Republican papers have fallen into the error of replying to these blackguard epithets by calling the Douglas-Pierce men nigger-drivers. But where is the good of conducting a great controversy involving such grave issues as that now going on between the North and the South, by introducing the vulgar slang of those who, having nothing better to rely on, substitute blackguardism for argument? Nothing is easier than to call names, and those who most excel in the art of slanging-slinging are not quite the people that a man with a decent regard for his character would wish to be called a Nigger-Worshipper, nor will the force of such an epithet be in the least degree weakened by flinging back in the face of those who utter such scurrilous gabble, the term of Nigger-Driver, as some of the Republican journals, we regret to say, are doing. Nothing could be more gratifying, we are persuaded, to the adversaries of freedom, than to provoke such replies. If fine words butter no parsnips, foul ones break no bones.

South Carolina and the Union.

We have once or twice called attention to a series of articles, in course of publication in the Charleston *Mercury*, in which a Dissolution of the Union is openly and ably advocated, as absolutely essential to the perpetuation of Slavery. The sixth number of the series is more elaborate and impressive than its predecessors. It commences with the position that, whenever two hostile forms of civilization are associated in political union, one of them must inevitably be absorbed by the other; and proceeds to say that, under the Federal Constitution, the South must eventually be swallowed up by the North. We quote:

"If there be any one phenomenon, which may be more clearly understood than any other which is presented by the development of civil society in the United States, it is this—that *the social system and civilization of the North, and the Northern method of thought*, completely Europeanized as it is, *will predominate in the American Union, if that Union lasts*; and the Federal Government, yielding to the pressure of that social system and method of thought, will, by the action of the representative body upon it, become, and in a great degree is now, merely the agent and instrument by which that predominance is to be accomplished. That the South is even now undergoing the process of absorption, by the Northern method of thought, in the manner stated in the above postulate or law, needs but a common sense observation to determine. Is proof required? Then I put Senator Butler on the stand as my witness. Measure the testimony he gives deliberately, for it evolves great facts, both as to *the absorption of the South into the whirlpool of Northern society and thought*, and the disastrous, fatal effects which that absorption is producing upon our whole body of Southern representatives, with, perhaps, a few exceptions in South Carolina: for I am persuaded there is such an exception.

Senator Butler, in his late letter upon the subject of the Cincinnati Convention, says: '*The tide of events and the current of popular opinion*, emanating from the North, and running to the South, have brought to bear upon us a force which our people cannot, I suppose, resist.' And our Senator concludes by advising South Carolina to yield to that force, and send delegates to the Cincinnati Convention—thus making the broad admission that he, himself, has, so far as his counsels to the State are concerned, surrendered his own, and reluctantly, though decisively, yielded to the requirements of the Northern faith."

The *Mercury* goes on to censure Senator Butler, and those other Southern representatives who with him consent to act in harmony with the North, in very severe terms,—denouncing them as false to those whom they pretend to represent, and as traitors to the rights and interests of the South. It closes thus:

"So far from the idea being true upon which Southern statesmanship founds its hopes, if the Federal Government were blotted out at a single blow, the method of Northern thought would not be changed, the social system of the North would progress as before, and a political system, born of the joint action of both, would be formed and controlled by them, to the subservience of all the ends they seek to accomplish now, by means of the Federal Government. *But a great good would result to the South by the fall of that Government*, for the present Union would be formed no more, and the South would thus cease to be under the blight and curse of a Southern Representation to a Northern Congress."

This theory is by no means new: nor will its revival now enlist in its support a tithe of the popular sentiment which it could command twenty years ago. Calhoun, McDuffie, Hayne and others urged these same views, with far greater power than has ever since been brought to their advocacy, and they succeeded in organizing a formidable party in their support. But since the death of these great leaders of Southern sentiment, the Disunion Party at the South has dwindled into insignificance. It is not in the power of any living man to blind the eyes of the Southern people to the immediate and to them fearfully disastrous consequences of Disunion. Even conceding the truth of everything urged on its behalf;—granting that the tendency of political events is inevitably to give Northern forms of society entire supremacy in the Federal Government,—and that Slavery must eventually disappear before this steady development of population and power, still the Southern people see that the remedy proposed would infinitely aggravate the disease. Disunion would lead to the speedy and violent destruction of Slavery. It would deluge the Southern States in blood and bury Slavery beneath the ruins of society. This is infinitely worse than such a peaceful disappearance of Slavery, as the writer in the *Mercury* foresees as the consequence of preserving the Union. If the problem for the South is reduced to a choice of these evils, the Southern people will not make the election which the *Mercury* recommends.

Wife-Beating.

Most assuredly we do not seek for self-exaltation at the expense of our neighbors, but it is some mitigation of the reproaches of our censors when we can retort upon them that they are no better than ourselves. Our British cousins are rather prone to exaggerating some of our social infelicities, which they do not scruple to attribute to the natural workings of our political institutions, and we might retort upon them with entire propriety that some of the deformities of their social life spring directly from their governmental system. We have noticed in the English papers of the last three months a succession of leading articles on the subject of wife-beating, which were brought out by the repeated publication of cases of most brutal treatment of women by their husbands. Some of these cases indicated a degree of ruffianism and brutality which we could hardly believe possible in human beings, much less in men who lived in the midst of all the refining influences of Christianity. These repeated acts of wife-beating appear, at last, to have attracted the attention of the higher orders, for we observe that the subject has got into Parliament, and notice has been given of the introduction of a law to prevent such brutalities. But laws can have little effect, we fear, in restraining a ruffian from beating his wife. In a country where the sovereign is a woman, the law of chivalry ought to be the strongest law of the land; and, as a matter of loyalty to the monarch, woman should be treated with the kindness and tenderness that has been instinctively paid her in all ages of the world by all conditions of people. But in the 18th year of the reign of Victoria, herself a wife and a mother, Parliament is called upon to enact a law to prevent her liege subjects from beating their wives. If such a brutal practice as wife-beating had prevailed in the days of Henry the VIII., the wife-killer, as Cobbett calls him, or in the time of George the IV., it would not have been remarkable; but, that such a habit should have exhibited itself so frightfully in the reign of the gentle Victoria, is an anomaly that cannot be easily explained, and it shows, at least, how little influence the example of the Throne has upon the habits of the masses of the people.

In the meanwhile, the Woman's Rights-movement appears to have been fairly inaugurated in England, under the auspices of Lord Brougham, Charles Dickens, Lord Lyttelton, and other active and eminent philanthropists. A numerously signed petition has been presented to Parliament from Liverpool, in which the example of this country in enacting laws for the protection of woman is alluded to as worthy of imitation.

How the Baby is Brought Up.

The smallest straws tell which way the current sets. It is therefore delightful to us to constantly observe how in the staid old conservative countries of Europe our free democratic fashions are gradually finding way. Hitherto it has been the practice in Europe to swathe high-born babies in flannel and fine linen, from the moment they open their "exalted" eyes; to expose them as seldom as possible to that great Republican sun, from whose fountain the world was meant to drink in light and joy, and to coop, crib and coffin them in some cramped cradle or narrow nursery, in which mind, heart and body are confined. We know not a more dreary or desolate sight than to watch, in one of the English Parks, the little Lords Pelham, Ernest and Anastasius Kew, or the Ladies Clementina, Constance and Catherine Bowne, taking their stereotyped walk, pale, pinched, starched, stiff and stupid, with a governess fresh from a vinegar-cruet in the centre, and a long gold stick in the rear, "holding up their heads, and behaving themselves like little ladies and gentlemen, and setting an example, as is the duty of the gentry, to those below them, how to behave." Poor children! their laugh, if they can steal one, (for it is not *the thing* to laugh,) instead of being as the voice of childhood should be, a sound of joy, making merry all the air, has always to us the melancholy music of the singing of a prisoner bird.

This is the way the four Georges were brought up, and the way the fourth of the fry, "the gentleman," used to walk with York and Cumberland, and the other blessed babies of that set, alongside their terribly-proper mamma, upon the terrace of Windsor, to the edification and delight of a loyal nation. What the fruit of such trainings is, we have been lately told, all through the land, in the pictures of one whose lightest touch will live for ages as a delight upon historic canvass. And though Mr. Thackeray, proving the moral of all his tales, that great men have all some gentle weakness, may, in pleasant after-dinner speeches, attempt to administer an emetic to those who have feasted on his truths, it is too late. They have been by this time thoroughly digested. His blind Belisarius will not bring an obolus or a tear.

Before a whole crew of such crimped European children, give us, to fight his after way in the world with bold brain and brave heart, one little Yankee boy, at once the mischief and the joy of some honest artisan's home, who is given full fling of the Battery, to smut his face, and soil his linen, and scrape his shins, free as the wind with which he romps. Perhaps it is much owing to the present Queen of England's being as a child seldom in royal places, but allowed to gallop on her little Shetland pony, like any other child, down the pleasant lanes of Kensington, and up the merry Malvern hills, with a bright smile and a kind word for all she met, that she is the good mother, the devoted wife, and tender sympathizer in the sorrows of the British people she is so truly pictured, and which makes her so brilliant an exception to people of her class.

Of the advantages of this free bringing up, Louis Napoleon, with his usual keenness of vision and strong common sense, seems fully sensible. The baby Algiers, we are told, has an admirable appetite, which he indulges with an unrestrained absence of ceremony and joyous vigor which is quite refreshing. And his father seems determined that, as he has begun, so is he to be brought up in habits of full republican freedom. In a letter of the Marchioness of Ely, who represented the Queen of England in that miserable crowd of degraded parasites, who hung with gaping servility round Eugenie's chamber door, we find an anecdote illustrative of this Napoleonic idea, which, *se non è vero è ben trovato*.

"A short time since the Emperor sent for Madame Bruat and smilingly said: 'Well, Madame L'Amirale, you are going to be named Governess to the Child of France.' The excellent lady laughingly exclaimed, 'Indeed, Sire, you have made a sorry choice. I bring up children! Why, I can't bring up my own. If your Majesty will take the trouble to send for my boys, you will, probably, find them romping on the Boulevards, and they will jump up your back, pinch your legs, pull your hair and perform all manner of indecorous antics.' 'Why, Amirale,' said the Emperor, laughing heartily, 'I am afraid you are mentioning the very reasons for which I chose you. I hold that children cannot be too free; so you admirably fulfill the necessary conditions.'"

If young Algiers goes on as he has begun, Amirale is likely to have a trying time of it; still, the Emperor's notion is one of the best Napoleonic ideas we have seen, and exhibits his usual prescience and forethought.

From Belisarius to Bolingbroke, history teems with examples of men who have fallen in a moment from the height of triumph to the depth of defeat and despair. Louis Philippe ran away from Louis Blanc, and Louis Blanc from Louis Napoleon, and Louis Napoleon may run away from Louis somebody else. Around the bitter gayety of Beranger's song there floats somewhat of a prophetic sound,

Who can tell what day young Algiers may find himself, like Louis Philippe, teaching school at Philadelphia, or, like his father, broadsiding in Brunswick-square, London, with a pious Bonnet and some Queen Consort Wife. Surely most past pictures of fallen greatness, even Caius Marius, sitting on the ruins of Carthage, pales in grandeur of desolation before Barnum buying beefsteaks for four boarders at a butcher's stall. To bring up the Imperial baby like a bold, brave boy, is then, in the face of such examples, a wise and prescient thing, and we commend it.

Our Extravagances.

A popular French preacher has startled the Parisians lately, by preaching against the extravagances in costume and living indulged in at the present time by the inhabitants of Paris. This bearding the lion in his den shows great courage, and an exalted virtue in the preacher; but the Parisians will not feel themselves bound to follow the counsels of a teacher who attempts to better their morals at the expense of their trade. The prosperity of France depends upon her manufactures, and these depend, again, upon the fashions—so that a blow struck at one will be sure to affect the other. Paris sets the fashions for the rest of the world, and then supplies the wants she has created. To increase the fashion of a lady's dress a yard in width, is to give increased stimulus to French manufactures; millions of yards of silks, and velvets, and lawns, and brocades, must be woven to supply the increased demand which the new fashion makes for these materials all over the world. If the Empress Eugenie, when she again appears in public, should add a new flounce to her robe, the effect of the change would be felt by the shop-keepers in Broadway in less than a month, and the importer of French silks would enlarge his orders to his agents in Paris, to meet the new rage. And so the fashion would travel round the world, increasing the demand for French goods wherever it penetrated. France prospers by the extravagances of dress, which she first creates; and the abbé who denounced the prevailing enormities of costume, though a good moralist, was a very bad political economist.

But, such a preacher in this country might do a world of good, not only in a moral but in an economical point of view. We import all our gew-gaws and finery, and the less we consume the greater is our saving. It is of no profit to us to increase the luxuries which another nation must furnish. But the worst of our imitations of French extravagances is, that we exaggerate to an absurd degree whatever we imitate. In dressing, dining, and all kinds of decorations we fairly outstrip all the rest of the world. Foreigners who come here filled with the impressions of Paris and London are completely astounded at the voluptuousness and costly brilliance of our external life. The straining for effect, the strife to out-shine, the labored efforts to outdo, which are so painfully apparent everywhere, take away the breath of moderate men. The whirl and glitter, and gilding of society; the profuseness of our public entertainments, the voluptuousness of our hotels, the waste, extravagance and excesses which are witnessed on all sides, form proper subjects for pulpit denunciations; but, what we most need, as a curative to our extravagances and a curb upon our social profligacies of dress and decoration, is the example of a pure and correct taste, an intelligent simplicity of style, and a courageous disregard of the rage of the hour. A foreigner, who visited New-York two years since, said, that what we most needed was a George Fox to preach moderation. But we need a preacher with the heroic virtues of Fox, without his asceticism and gloomy fanaticism, to check our extravagances. The few who have an acknowledged position in society, who can neither be suspected of a lack of means or a lack of taste, are the preachers who can do the most good by their moderation, simple habits and unostentatious manner of living. But, until they will do this, the effort among us all to make as good a display as Mrs. Grundy, will keep us in the continual whirl of extravagances, which must bring on its periodical bankruptcies and commercial revulsions.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The first creditable attempt at German Opera was made here on Saturday night, and resulted in a complete triumph. After all that has been said and written about the superiority of music over language, it is certain that people *do* like to understand the dialogue of an opera, even if the music does describe with power and accuracy the emotions suggested by it. To this fact we attribute the remarkably crowded house of Saturday night. The mere circumstance of an opera like "Martha" being played, was not the attraction. Better operas are played every night, with better artists, better scenery, better costumes, better everything. The real delight lay in the circumstance that "Martha" was given in the German language, and omnipresent Germany crowded the house from pit to dome, to imbibe the accents of Fatherland. Were English opera to be essayed at the same house, a similar result would reward the manager. We advise Mr. Maretzek to make the trial.

It was indeed a crowded house;—the densest ever seen in Fourteenth-street. Nearly four thousand persons were packed in the upper part of the house alone, whilst down stairs there was not a vacant seat or standing place to be had. The Academy of Music is admirably situated for a German Opera House. The largest and best portion of our German population lies in its immediate vicinity.

Flotow's charming little opera of "Martha" was given with the following cast: *Lady Harriet Durham*, Madame La Grange; *Nancy*, Madame Donet; *Tristan*, Herr Mullen; *Lyonel*, Herr Quint; *Plunkett*, Herr Meissner. The ladies decidedly take the place in the above distribution, and as decidedly kept it, notwithstanding the praiseworthy exertions of the gentlemen. Madame La Grange again satisfied expectation by giving a perfectly delightful interpretation to the *piquante* character of the Maid of Honor. That gracious air of breeding with which she knows so well how to surround herself, was peculiarly needed and delightfully felt in this rôle. For the rest, we have nothing but praise to bestow on her performance. She was in excellent voice and exerted herself with enthusiasm. The Irish ballad "'Tis the last Rose of Summer" (liberally used in this opera) was given with delicious purity and was of course encored—an unnecessary melodic dissipation as every one hears enough of this melody before the end of the opera. Mlle. Donet was spirited in her acting and intrepid in her singing. This lady has a magnificent voice, a fine presence, and everything else that it required, except cultivation. This somewhat important defect was occasionally noticeable on Saturday, but the vivacity and real natural talents of the lady carried her through the rôle of Nancy (sweet name!) triumphantly.

In the earlier portions of the opera Mr. Quint who must not, we suppose, be confounded with Mr. Quint who gives elocutionary entertainments, was not in good voice, and his singing was consequently unsatisfactory. We hope he is only suffering from a cold, for we should be sorry to think that he had lost his voice. Mr. Quint has given satisfaction to an audience, but the moment for its capital entry by the management of a situation for operatic singing. We make these remarks in an unfriendly spirit. In the first two acts he was really good, and had he continued his effort to the end of the opera we should have had nothing but praise to bestow. But his prevailing weakness of overdoing everything manifested itself in the third act, and he became at once bad, and remained bad to the end.

Mr. Muller as Tristan, and Mr. Meissner as Plunkett, did the best they could for those rôles—the first named gentleman being, as he always is, careful and artist-like. The orchestra, under Max Maretzek, was exceedingly good, and brought out the charming instrumentation of the opera in admirable style. The chorus, however, was defective, frequently bad in fact.

Altogether this first experiment was admirable and demonstrative of the fact that German opera, if properly established, can succeed in New-York.

Ensworth's Soirée.—Mr. Timotheus Ensworth gave his last soirée of the present season on Saturday night at Dodworth's Rooms. These entertainments are among the very best offered to a refined and cultivated public, and, we are glad to say, are properly supported by the community at large. Mr. Ensworth has worked hard to bring his classical soirées to their present pitch of excellence, and we hope they will always be a source of pride and profit to him. In consequence of the performance at the Academy we were only able to hear a part of Mozart's Quartette (admirably played) and Mendelssohn's Trio in C minor. We have never been able to share the common enthusiasm for the latter work, probably because we have never been able to understand it. The piano part abounds in difficulties, and is a good test of the mechanical skill of a performer. For this reason the Trio is a favorite in the concert-room—among the artists. On Saturday night a lady amateur played the piano part, and was warmly applauded. The stringed accompaniment was not well played.

Sunday Evening Concert.—The seventh grand classical Sunday evening Concert took place last evening in the City Assembly Rooms. The attendance was quite good, but not at all equal to the merits of these admirable entertainments, which we look on as the most desirable ever offered to a New-York audience.

The programme contained a symphony, (in E flat,) by Mozart; Grand Aria, from "Titus," sung by Mlle. A. Pichler; two fantasies, for piano-forte, played by Hector Berlioz; overture to "Manfred," by by Mr. A. Emmery; "Overture Characteristique," Robert Schumann; Grand Aria, from the "Prophète," sung by Mlle. A. Pichler; Concert overture, by Julius Rietz. There is so much in this programme, that a detailed criticism would occupy more space than we have at our command. The Symphony (one of Mozart's most melodious,—containing an Andante and Minuetto which have never been surpassed—was played with extreme delicacy, and was heartily applauded. Berlioz's overture—the work of a man of genius, and bright and scintillating as a star—requires a larger orchestra than that available here, but was remarkably performed. Schumann's "Manfred" overture was, so far as we were concerned, perfectly unintelligible, and came with unpleasant flatness after its brilliant predecessor.

Mlle. Pichler, whose arias we have mentioned, is said to be a prima donna of the new German Opera Company. She made a mistake in selecting two perfectly dramatic pieces for the Concert room, and consequently failed in producing the effect her talent may entitle her to on the stage. Miss Pichler has a powerful mezzo-soprano voice of considerable extent, apparently well trained. She was a little nervous and could not do herself justice, but we suspect will achieve some success on the stage, her style being eminently dramatic.

Mr. Emmer, the pianist, has good mechanical facility and power—especially in the left hand—but his touch is not brilliant, nor does he round his phrases with clearness. He was well received and got an encore.

Niblo's Garden.—The "Red Gnome," the "Conscript," and other famous Ravel pieces will be played to-night.

Wallack's Theatre.—This evening Mr. Wallack will play *Shylock* for the last time this season. The whole strength of the company is incorporated in the cast. Two other pieces are on the bill—"Love and Charity," and "Out for a Holiday."

Burton's Theatre.—The active manager of this establishment comes out with another new piece to-night, called "The Evil Genius," written by Mr. Bernard, and now playing in London with success. The comic operetta of "Le Chalet" concludes the entertainments.

Laura Keene's Varieties.—The drama of the "Marble Heart" having achieved a decided success, will be played again to-night, together with the burlesque of "Novelty."

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams continue to be the attractions here. To-night they will appear in "Paudeen O'Rafferty" the "Widow Bedott" and "Paddy the Piper."

National Theatre.—The drama of "Napoleon," and the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" will be performed to night.

Barnum's Museum.—The great success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it was impossible to get a seat, or even standing room on Saturday—indeed, the business was so good that the door-keepers had not time to be civil,) keeps that play on the bill during the present week.

Concert.—A grand patriotic and benevolent concert for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, will take place this evening at the City Assembly Rooms. A number of distinguished artists will assist.

Academy Hall.—General Tom Thumb, assisted by Dr. Valentine, continues to give receptions here every day and night.

Empire Hall, No. 596 Broadway.—Professor Keller commences his second series of Tableaux here this evening. The Hall has been purposely fitted up for these entertainments, and the programme is quite new.

Foreign Gossip.

Fireside Talk on Foreign Topics.

Mr. Cobden, the celebrated free-trader and member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, has sustained a severe domestic affliction in the death of his only son, who, at the age of 15, died while traveling in Germany. Few men possess the treasure of a happier and more beautiful home than that to which this breathing of the angel brings such a sorrow. Mr. Cobden is intensely New-Englandish in all his ideas, and invariably borrows his illustrations from that little Eden of good and economic government. His habits are also New-Englandish. He seldom, unless on great occasions, remains in the House of Commons after 10 o'clock, and lives, beyond the noise and tumult of the world, the peace and quiet of his own hearth. His wife is a lady of extreme beauty and full of gentleness and grace, retaining in wonderful perfection the fairness and freshness of youth. At the Lord Mayor's inaugural dinner, where the leaders of all the great parties in England and their ladies are usually gathered, Mrs. Cobden has always been pronounced by the canons of female beauty, the charm of the glittering crowd. The son who has just died was educated with the greatest care. There are three daughters still left, the youngest of whom cannot be more than four or five years old. Mr. Cobden's own appearance is far from prepossessing. He has a sneaking gait and downcast eye and keen, cottony look, unlike the usual frank bearing of the Englishman, which creates, on first introduction, a prejudice, which, however, is soon removed. He has a highly-cultivated mind and most gentle, tolerant, generous character. His fortune is not what is termed large, but he received from the public at the close of the Free-Trade agitation 470,000, the interest of which is more than affluence for one of his simple tastes. He resides in Westbourne-terrace, east of Hyde Park, where he occasionally receives a part literary, part parliamentary circle.

Two volumes of Southey's unpublished letters have just come out, running from 1799 to 1815, and as the time advances nearer to our own, become most interesting. The two next volumes, which are to follow speedily, promise to be still more attractive. These dressing-gown thoughts, thrown carelessly off, have the same virtues and defects which distinguish Southey's more elaborate productions. We find in every page the same classic chastenness and purity of style, and the same absence of strong sense and presence of strong nonsense.

Articles on Macaulay's History have appeared in nearly all the Quarterlies—some in praise, some in censure, but all wishing he were more of a historian and less of a declaimer. The pages about Penn have been sown with dragons' teeth, and a thousand champions have started up to do battle

Business Notices.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Locks are on hand at the Depot, 251 Broadway, and other Safes, hence the name "Champion," triumphs the world already knows, and shall sustain their colors.

The public are informed that A. C. Hobbie, & Co. are not any longer using Wilder's Patent Lock, having purchased the right to use Day & Newell's Lock, which is a improvement impossible to pick. Hobbie's Safes are the celebrated Hobbie Safes, and are for sale at the old stand, 251 Broadway.

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